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our large cities, more and more cultivation of garden truck under glass, where artificial heating, and watering, and protection against hail and heavy rains and frost, are easily provided, so the artificial drying of coffee seems likely to solve the difficulties of sun-drying. Artificial drying is the result of man's ingenuity in making himself more and more independent of the uncertainties of the weather. There are already several appliances for steam-drying coffee on the market, and it is likely that in time these will come into more and more general use, to supplement perhaps, rather than to replace, the open-air drying. At present, however, there is a strong feeling on the part of most of the *fazendeiros* that sun-drying gives better results: that the coffee dries more uniformly and has a better color and flavor.

With the further stages in the process of preparing coffee for market we are not here concerned, because the climatic control plays no further part in them. From the plantations, when ready for market, the coffee is shipped in bags weighing 60 kilograms each (132 lbs.) to Santos, where it is put into warehouses and then loaded on board steamers bound to all parts of the world.

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## HUDSON LAND

BY

EDWIN SWIFT BALCH

During the return voyage of the *Terra Nova* from McMurdo Sound, South Victoria Land, in February and March, 1911, an important geographical discovery was made which clears up one of the lacunas in our knowledge of the Antarctic Regions, namely, the position of the coast line of East Antarctica between the northwest extremity of Victoria Land and the eastern point of Wilkes Land.

This discovery by the British Antarctic expedition is announced in the *Geographical Journal*, for May, 1911, p. 569, in the following words:

"The ship afterwards cruised in the vicinity of the Balleny Islands, and, though much hampered by strong winds and foggy weather, discovered (February 22) a mountainous land in about 69° 50' S., 163° 20' E. It was seen again on February 25, and followed to 68° 30' S., 158° 15' E., but the heavy pack (in which the ship was caught for a time) did not permit an approach within 10 miles. The pack was finally cleared on March 8."

These two landfalls of the *Terra Nova* lie in an almost direct north-westerly line from the land sighted to the west of Cape North by Shackleton, to the most easterly part of the mainland of East Antarctica, Hudson Land, sighted by the United States Exploring Expedition in 1840. The importance for geography of this discovery lies in the fact that it unites Victoria Land to Wilkes Land and completes the outline of the coast of East Antarctica, from the Great Ice Barrier to Kaiser Wilhelm II. Land.

'The most northerly of the *Terra Nova's* landfalls must be situated about 80 miles to the east and some 60 miles to the south of Hudson Land. Hudson Land was sighted to the southward by Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., on January 19, 1840, on the U. S. S. *Vincennes*, from a position in  $154^{\circ} 30'$  E. long.,  $66^{\circ} 20'$  S. lat.; and on the same day by Lieutenant William L. Hudson, U. S. N., on the U. S. S. *Peacock*, from a position in  $153^{\circ} 40'$  E. long.,  $66^{\circ} 31'$  S. lat. It was charted by Wilkes as Cape Hudson, but it is evidently a coast, and must be known and charted for the future as Hudson Land. How far Hudson Land lies south of the Antarctic Circle is, of course, still uncertain. Passed Midshipman Eld said he thought it was about 40 miles distant,\* which would place it in about  $67^{\circ}$  S. lat., but it may easily have been farther, for distances in the Antarctic are almost always underestimated. It will probably turn out to be in about  $67^{\circ} 30'$  S. lat.

To American geographers the paramount interest of the *Terra Nova's* discoveries lies in the fact that they make certain the existence of Hudson Land. For the lay of the *Terra Nova's* coasts as well as the lay of the coasts west of Hudson Land distinctly prove that Hudson Land cannot be far from its charted position. Moreover, since the accuracy of the observations of the American officers have also been proved in two other places by other expeditions, by D'Urville and Drygalski, we may feel confident that their other observations are equally trustworthy, and that they sighted Emmons Land, Case Land, Alden Land, North Land, Totten Land, Budd Land, and Knox Land, as well as Hudson Land, Adélie Land, Carr Land, and Termination Land. And furthermore, the new evidence which little by little each successive expedition to East Antarctica has added to what was discovered there by the United States Exploring Expedition, totals up more and more to prove that the great land lying between and including Hudson Land and Termination Land rightfully bears the name of Wilkes Land.

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\* Edwin Swift Balch: *Antarctica*, p. 149.